The Middlebury Campus

VOLUME LXVIII NUMBER NINETEEN APRIL 26, 1973
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REVISED DORMITORY REGULATIONS MORE LENIENT

(1) Students are stictly prohibited from panelling the walls of their rooms with any combustible materials (e.g. wood that is not fireproof). Non-combustible material is permitted so long as it does no damage to the room through the use of nails, wedging, etc. Any such contruction will be removed by the College and all costs charged to the occupants of the room. This regulation covers any and all "constructions": partitions, platforms, dropped ceilings, etc., which introduce large amounts of combustible materials into a room.

(2) Walls may be draped provided the material used is non-combustible, e.g., fiberglass. Combustible materials may be used for all wall hangings, posters, etc., within reason. Rules concerning the use of tacks and masking tape will be explained by the dormitory resident. Nails, cellophane tapes, and screws may not be used and occupants will be charged all expenses necessary to repair damage if these items are used.

(3) Lofts cannot be built-in. All lofts must be free standing and capable of simple dismantling so that they can be removed at the end of the College year. Students must receive permission for placing a loft in a room from the Dormitory Resident. Appeals may be made to the Deans in such cases. Lofts must be removed by students at the end of the year.

(4) Furniture provided with a room cannot be removed except with the permission of the Dormitory Resident. Water beds are prohibited.

(5) Nothing may be built or placed in a room which blocks or hinders access to a room.

(6) No appliances containing exposed heating elements may be used in rooms (e.g. hot plates, toasters, electric frying pans, irons, etc.). Every dormitory has a kitchen unit and ironing space. Not only do heating units pose a distinct and present fire hazard, they overload the existing electrical circuits and cause heavy utilization of scarce electrical power.

(7) Small refrigerators (approximately 24 x 24 x 24 on the outside) are permitted. Students must purchase a permit for $15 per year to cover additional electrical costs.

(8) All rooms are routinely inspected at the beginning and the end of the year. Students are billed for damage in their room or damage to furnishings. Students who have failed to pay for damage at the time of any College registration period will not be permitted to register.

There will be periodic inspections of rooms by College authorities during the College year to check on safety, health, damage, and misappropriation of College property. College authorities will be accompanied by students during these inspections whenever possible. A committee of the Student Forum will be set up for this purpose.

Reginald Bunthorne (Tim Pehta), a "fleshy" Victorian poet, declares his love for Patience (Loring Starr), a simple and innocent milkmaid in Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta **Patience**, which ran last week.

springweekend

FRIDAY

IMBROGLIO PHASE ONE

12-1 p.m. Proctor á la outdoors

1-6 p.m. Live tunes and free refreshment
Jim Brewer and Van Blue

1-6 p.m. Y.O.U. Activities Fair
Raffle Drawing
Roulette Wheel
Black Jack Table
and much more!
behind Forest

5-7 p.m. Candlelight Dinner

8-1 a.m. M.C.A.B. Folk Concert-SDU B

9-1 a.m. I.F.C. Terrace Party
Featuring **Tracks**
and free refreshment

SATURDAY

IMBROGLIO PHASE TWO

1-5 p.m. WRMC Fair
McCullough Field
Free refreshment

2 p.m. E.Q. Bicycle Race
McCullough Field

2 p.m. Varsity Lacrosse vs. Union

8 p.m. **QUICKSILVER** with Estes
Field House

11 p.m. on Frat Parties

all of this brought to you by M.C.A.B.

Viewpoint: Michael Harrington and Socialism

By BILL REEDY

On Friday, May 11, Michael Harrington will be speaking in Mead Chapel. His talk is co-sponsored by MCAB and REAP. Harrington was one of the leaders of America's Socialist Party, and is best known for his groundbreaking work on poverty in this country, **The Other America**. This book, according to some generous critics, is heralded as the inspiration behind the anti-poverty programs of the New Frontier and the Great Society.

Harrington's other works include **The Retail Clerks**, **The Accidental Century** and **Toward a Democratic Left**. He is often cited as America's "foremost socialist," a title I think he would reject, for in the paraphrased words of another great American socialist, Eugene V. Debs, if one person can lead a group into the promised land, someone else could just as easily lead them back out.

The subject of Harrington's talk at Middlebury will be that of his most recent book, **Socialism**. In this book, generally, Harrington attempts to present "the small successes, basic failures, and massive betrayal" of socialist movements around the globe, and socialist thought from utopian idealism to vulgar Marxism. Harrington also offers his own vision of the socialist future.

What follows is my reconstruction of Harrington's arguments in **Socialism**, and some basic criticisms that hopefully can better familiarize us with the ideas he will present.

Harrington begins with the conclusion of his book **The Accidental Century**, that there is no question about the future of collectivization. Technology has already decided that for us; collectivization is already in progress. The key question for Harrington is whether that collectivization will be totalitarian (as he sees current Communist states), bureaucratic (as he sees current capitalist and Communist states), or democratic (as he would like to see everywhere). It is in the context of totalitarian and bureaucratic states that he first introduces the concept of "anti-socialist socialism", or what most people refer to as state socialism.

Preconditions of a Dream

Crucial to Harrington's vision of the future socialist society are the "preconditions of a dream," or the historical process he feels all societies must go through in order to achieve the goal of democratic socialism. "The good society cannot be willed into being by prophets or holy men or philosophers, but requires a certain level of economic development and, above all, the conscious activity of the millions before it can come true." From this introduction, it is clear that Harrington strongly opposes the Leninist notion of vanguard parties, or for that matter, the terrorist activities of groups like the IRA or the Black September. With Marx, he feels these are attempts to substitute will for the historical process.

His opposition to this substitution is a recurring theme in **Socialism** and he proceeds to buttress that point of view in his defense of Marx. Marx, he feels, is unjustly villified as the father of the modern totalitarian state, when, in fact, his thought and writings are the essence of democracy. Quoting Marx, "...material power can only be overthrown by material power, and theory becomes a material power only when it takes hold of the masses. Theory is capable of taking hold of the masses as soon as it proves itself to men, and it can prove itself when it is radical. To be radical is to grasp the matter at the root. But for man, the root is man himself." To Marx, this was understood as "revolutionary praxis" and in Harrington's words, "Men transform the circumstances that form them; socialism cannot be decreed for the masses, it must be won by them. It is a matter of people changing both themselves and their environment."

Harrington feels it was unfortunate that Marx used the term "dictatorship of the proletariat," for its present-day connotations are deleterious to its original democratic meaning. In the Marxian sense, "dictatorship defined the class base of society, not its political forms," and hence the confusion. It was never intended to imply the suppression of civil liberties, although Harrington feels it has been reinterpreted by

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The Middlebury Campus

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TWO SCIENCE GRANTS FOR MIDDLEBURY

One from GE. the other from National Science Foundation

A $4,000 grant to Middlebury College, to support undergraduate education in science and mathematics, has been announced by the General Electric Foundation.

The grant is part of a more than $3,720,000 educational support package sponsored in 1973 by the General Electric Company and the General Electric Foundation, an independent trust established by the Company in 1952.

In addition to the educational support grants provided by the General Electric Foundation and the General Electric Company, funds and equipment are also expected to be contributed to educational institutions during the year by local General Electric components in many locations across the country.

Middlebury College has been awarded a $5,100 grant by the National Science Foundation for continued support of a program of Undergraduate Research Participation in Chemistry this summer.

According to the project director at Middlebury, Dr. David B. Ledlie, assistant professor of chemistry, the grant will provide three student researchers with an $800 tax-free stipend for a 10-week period from June 11 to August 17. The grant also supplies funds for faculty stipends, the purchase of chemicals and equipment and for publication costs.

Past Middlebury summer research programs, which have attracted students from other colleges such as Harvard, Vassar, R.P.I. and Hamilton as well as Middlebury, have produced original work which has been published in various chemical journals and presented at a Symposium for Undergraduate Research at State University of New York, Albany, Dr. Ledlie said.

Although the original work hasn't left any startling new impact on the industry, it has provided new information which may be useful in future research projects.

To be eligible for selection to the program, a student must maintain at least a B average in his science courses and show potential for working independently and making his own decisions. Participants will conduct original research in the areas of analytical, organic, and physical chemistry under the supervision of a faculty member.

Students enrolled will engage in literature research, design of experiments, gathering of data, interpretation of results, and in addition will participate actively in a weekly departmental seminar covering various areas of chemistry. They will be expected to devote at least 40 hours per week to their projects.

Dr. Ledlie said the selection of student researchers for this summer's program will be made by about the middle of May.

The last issue of this year's **Middlebury Campus** will appear next Thursday, May 3. The student body and the general college community at large is invited to contribute letters and/or articles pertaining especially to the report of the special committee on the college which was printed in the April 19 issue. All copy is due by Saturday at the latest, and may be sent through the campus mail to Box 798 or brought up to the **Campus** office in Proctor.

GORDON PERINE ELECTED TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Gordon C. Perine, Director of Placement at Middlebury College, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the College Placement Council, it was announced this week by the Bethlehem, Pa. based organization.

The Council is a non-profit international organization which provides services for 1,500 colleges and 1,800 employers to assist students in their planning and employment.

Mr. Perine will serve a two-year term on the Council board, effective June 26 at the annual meeting in Chicago, as the representative of the Eastern College Personnel Officers. ECPO is one of seven regional associations in the United States which are affiliated with the Council.

A member of ECPO since 1952, he has served on program, finance and membership committees and on the Executive Board, 1959-61 and 1964-68.

Mr. Perine joined the staff of Middlebury College as Assistant Director of Admissions in 1951, became Director of Placement in 1952, and Director of Alumni Relations and Placement in 1956.

SPELING BEE

The First Anual All Collge Speling Bee will be held this Thursday at 4:15 in Dana. In competion will be three teams (The Rikert Rockets, the Burchaman Bombers, and the Peterson Principals) composed of students, faculty, and staff. Competing spelers include: Carroll Rikert, Howard Burchman, John Hunisak, George Motolanez, Bruce Petersen, and many more. Admision is 25¢ or whatever more you want to contribute... all proceds go to Y.O.U.
Pleze cum and bring your freinds and your cence of humoer.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND FORUM NEWS

new schedule for elections announced, date for open community council named

BY CURT VIEBRANZ

In an effort to provide a more equitable system for the selection of a graduation speaker, Dean O'Brien presented to the Community Council a more defined procedure which will hopefully include greater student participation. Following the preferential poll, members of the Graduation Speaker Committee will meet with the Trustees to discuss the top five candidates. It was decided that if a potential candidate is vetoed by the Trustees, specific reasons for non-acceptance should be given so the senior class can be informed. This year, various people chosen by seniors were not given invitations despite the fact that President Armstrong could not recall why they had been unacceptable.

Also written into the new proposal is a system whereby in the event that all potential candidates decline their invitations, the President would be compelled to confer with the Graduation Speaker Committee before taking further action. This year, Loren Eiseley, a noted anthropologist, was invited to speak by the President without consultation with the student representatives. At any rate, what is sought is better communication between the Trustees, the Administration, and the students so that the speaker will meet with the approval of all. Dean O'Brien's proposal, if adhered to by the Trustees and the President, should provide for this badly-needed communication.

It was also announced that Fall Term Registration, originally scheduled for May 3 will be held on May 17. For this reason, the Student Forum has announced the following change in the election of at-large candidates for next year.

May 2—All resumes for at-large candidates must be submitted to the Dean's Office by 5:00 P.M.

May 7 - May 11 - Voting for at-large candidates will take place at the Registrar's office. Each student will vote when he/she picks up registration envelope. (No student will be allowed to pick up folders after May 11.)

May 13—The first Student Forum meeting for next year's forum will be held. Election of officers will take place at this time. Also, tentatively scheduled are the election of student members of the Community Council, the Educational Council, the Resources Council, and the Special Programs Committee. (If time permits, there will be another meeting of the Forum.)

An open meeting of the Community Council will be held on May 2 at 7:00 P.M. The place is to be announced.

Parties may now be given by private individuals in the dormitories provided that they are registered with T. Tall, Coordinator of Student Activities. Also, these parties are discouragd unless given on weekends.

A revised set of dormitory regulations as passed by the Community Council was also discussed. These regulations will go into effect next year.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEMBER EVALUATES ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

The following is a brief critique of the Community Council and its function, with some suggestions for consideration by next year's council:

The Community Council dealt with an array of problems this year, ranging from revision of the student rules to a consideration of the Constitution for the Transcendental Meditation Club. Usually the meetings are open, allowing ample opportunity for input from people who are concerned with the topics being discussed. In most cases the Council's recommendations were equitable, if sometimes a bit rushed. The Council, i think, on the whole accomplishes the objectives set for it but is hampered often by lengthy agendas demanding immediate attention. Consequently, meetings are often too long or hurried.

Next year I would like to see the Council involve itself with inquiry into some subjects which I think would be of general interest to the College as a whole, for example:

1). **Non-athletic off-campus extracurricular activities for students.** A B.A. will no longer guarantee admission to professional school, to an executive

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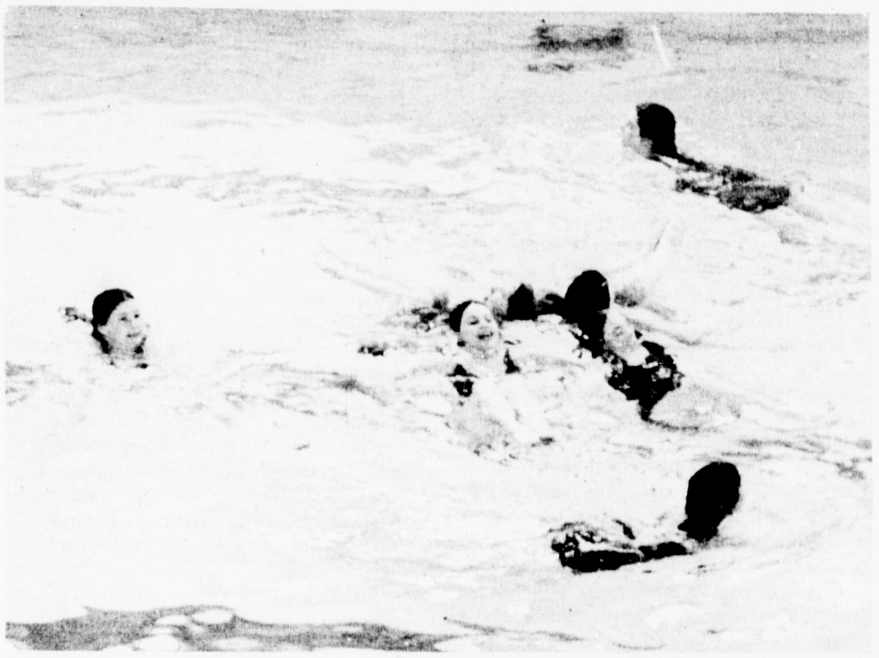

ANIMAL CRACKERS DRAWS CROWD TO BROWN POOL

By POLLY HALLETT

The Synchronized Swim Club presented their hour-long program, "Animal Crackers," to a filled gallery last Thursday, April 19, at Brown Pool. The program was a depiction of the various animals in an imaginary zoo. The president of the club, Suzy Danco, was unable to perform (due to illness) and her solo number was dropped, but the program was not seriously hurt by this omission.

The general tone for the evening was set during the first number, with ten members of the club managing to both swim and convery smiling enthusiasm to the audience. The first number was followed by an entertaining and well-synchronized performance by Mary Lee and Stacie Brown, entitled "Clarence and Sylvester."

The club should be complimented for the ingenuity and cleverness of the costumes for the entire presentation, but especially for those of the third number, "Pink Elephants." Nanci Battles, Carol Mancke, Cathy Stone, and Ghislaine Griswold never looked better.

One of the finest performances of the program was that offered by Stacie Brown, Laura Fuller, Mary Lee, and Candy Ware in "Flamingoes." The choreography of the program appeared to be divided into two types, either clowning around with lots of splashing, or a series of graceful poses, which the swimmers try to sustain without sinking. "Flamingoes" was a striking example of the latter type. "Monkey Island" with Sage Russel, Deborah Hutchinson and Carol Mancke was an amusing sample of the "clown motif."

But any snap judgements regarding the choreography were demolished by the innovation of "Fireflies," in which eleven girls swam through different formations in the dark each holding a lighted flashlight.

Following intermission was another group number, "Spanish Fleas." This was then satirized by the subsequent production, "The Pack," in which such performers as Mark Spitz and Burt Reynolds (according to the program) attempted to show the swim club a new approach to water ballet.

Mary Lee deserves special praise for her performance with Laura Fuller in "A Couple of Kooks." Apparently, she replaced Suzy Danco at the last minute and learned the entire sequence in one day.

The Swim Club members, Jay Aronson, Nanci Battles, Stacie Brown, Sally Ferris, Laura Fuller, Cathy Genetti, Ghislaine Griswold, Deborah Hutchinson, Mary Lee, Lisa Lloyd, Carol Mancke, Christi Rentsch, Sage Russell, Linda Saarnijoki, and Cathy Stone, and advisor Marte Loken, deserve thanks for an interesting and novel program. Richard Bayer presumably did not write the script, and so may be forgiven for some of the humor of his narrative. Those weak jokes were the only detracting element of an enjoyable presentation.

THE GATES OF PARADISE

(Sixth in a series of articles on feminism)

By NEWTON LEWIS
and SETH STEINZOR

Bedroom sex, as we established last week, is in our society basically an arrangement whereby a man takes pleasure upon a woman and she in turn attempts to derive from the association some measure of security. This may be the psychological security of "having a man," so necessary to what limited sense of identity our society allows her, or the physical security that is his to give as socially designated protector and provider.

What, then, of the much-vaunted "sexual revolution" that has ostensibly taken place in the last ten or fifteen years? To whom accrues the benefit of this particular "liberation"? What, in fact, are we being liberated from?

The Victorians: Subverted and Twisted Sex

In Victorian times the proper woman was expected to abhor sex and regard it as part of the wifely duty that she paid to her loving husband. Given the way in which woman's sexual pleasure has been uniformly neglected both because of and in support of this attitude, it is quite understandable that the proper Victorian wife did indeed regard sex as an ordeal from which she should and could derive as little pleasure as possible.

Victorian men, on the other hand, under vastly lighter strictures to find sex disagreeable, found their pleasures elsewhere than the connubial bed. It was the great age of the prostitute and mistress, improper women all.

What a prostitute derives from sex is obvious. It is much the same thing that a wife derives, only in a rather more forthright manner. Similarly, Victorian mistresses were supported by their patrons. The favors that these women granted were largely sexual. The wife's contractual obligations were more economic; she provided a certain amount of domestic labor, managed the household, and, most importantly, produced legally certifiable heirs.

Love, obviously, is not what made the Victorian world go 'round. The function of love was to cover up the rather brutal economic and economically-created psychological realities of intersexual

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THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES COMPREHENSIVE FEE INCREASE

By MARCY LARMON

Revised dorm regulations, the Gameroom, storage space, and the comprehensive fee were the main topics discussed by the Grievance Committee on Monday, April 16.

The Comprehensive fee is being increased again this year. Notices of this and an explanation of where the money will go have apparently been sent to parents. Last year when the fee was increased it was allegedly only for tuition, and rebates for fraternity and other off-campus or off-meal ticket students remained the same. Some students feel that by using the "Comprehensive Fee" it is possible to avoid increasing rebates even though such students are paying more. The Committee decided to investigate the possibility of changing to an itemized bill.

Plans for improving the Gameroom were discussed. Bob Fielding will ask the Finance Committee for funds for this project. The new ride board, being built by Eppy, will also be in the Gameroom. Student suggestions and help would be appreciated.

Keith Oberg investigated the question of storage space for large articles over the summer. He was told at the Service Building that there is not enough room for large items such as sofas, chairs, and refrigerators. The $15 registration for refrigerators is only to cover the extra electricity. However, refrigerators could probably be stored with Campus Security for $1.

Several other complaints about the new dorm regulations were heard. The regulations were discussed and modified at the Community Council meeting on Friday the 20th.

Another subject was paving the tennis courts. Mr. Coleman has requested paved courts and hopes it will be done next year. There will also be six courts in the new Fieldhouse.

Dean Wonnacott announced at the Community Council that she has modified regulations for dorm parties. It is now possible to own a keg if T. Tall is informed.

Other items covered were: assignments for student associations, which Frank Pallone will discuss with Mrs. Flickinger; descriptions of course requirements, which for almost all courses will be listed in the Student Course Guide; and the sidewalk by the new dorms which Keith Oberg will refer to the Service Building.

Environmental Quality News

By TOM PLUMB

Is there any connection between the planned shopping center on Rt. 7 South and the phantom interstate descending upon Vermont? If there is, few people could say for sure but Helen Leavitt in her book **Superhighway, Superhoax** seems to think that it's possible.

"Interchange sites make money for speculators, too. A developer or speculator picks up a large tract of land cheap along a proposed highway and announced he will build a shopping center. He then pushes for an interchange at his location. Then he sells his land, at a profit, to someone who develops the shopping center, or builds one himself, justifying the need for the interchange, which the public pays for. Meanwhile, other speculators buy up land around the interchange and farther out, and as the new highway presses out and connects with older roads, new housing developments spring up and businessmen established in the shopping center hope to heaven that enough people will move to the new area to justify their investment in the new shopping center. Such developments are considered by engineers as stimulators of the economy. Yet merchants in the new shops and home builders will not prosper simply because the highway is there. They will prosper only if enough people demand new homes and goods and have the money to pay for them."

Another thing should also be considered. A common ploy that highway officials use is to have the local communities that want a bypass fight over which side of the town it should be built, east or west. After the fight is over the highway department comes in and does what the majority (or at least the victor) wants but only to the point of accepting the east or west decision. The highway department then gives the town a four-lane interstate because the townspeople were so busy fighting over the issue of where it should go that they forgot that there was more at stake than that. The bypass should be an extension of the present Rt. 7 and not a four-lane interstate. However, with an interstate coming our way it would be out of the question to have a two-lane Rt. 7 accommodate the traffic that will be attracted by an interstate which creates easy access to the relatively undeveloped areas of Vermont. Unfortunately, it will soon be out of our hands because after the southern part of the state makes up its mind it will be a tough fight to stop it from continuing our way. So we must unite with all the towns in the Rt. 7 corridor and nip it in the bud before it is too late. Write Governor Salmon, Senator Gibb, Senator Bedford, Representative Shoals, and Representative Douglas and let them know about your concern.

On April 30 E.Q. and MCAB will present two films on the horrors and evils of marijuana smoking and one on cocaine that were made in the 1930's. They are "Reefer Madness," "The Sinister Weed," and "The Mystery of the Leaping Fish." Admission is 50¢ and all proceeds will go to the National Organization for the Repeal of Marijuana Laws, a Washington-based lobbying organization. They will be shown at 7, 9, and 11 in Dana.

On Tuesday, May 1, Governor Salmon will visit Middlebury and speak on "The Vermont Environmental Scene" at 8 P.M. in Mead Chapel with a discussion at 9 in Proctor Lounge.

for the sexes.....

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commerce. It allowed people to avoid recognizing their motivations as stemming from their material and social circumstances. Like sex, intrinsically neither good nor bad, love was like sex subverted and twisted into supporting an unlovely and sterile social order. Love did not exactly conquer all, but it certainly served to distract.

The New "Proper" Woman

It should be fairly obvious that the chief discernable difference between our "sexually liberated" society and those "prudish" Victorians (who incidentally produced a wealth of pornography rivalled only by that of the Elizabethans and our own), is that it is now permissible for "proper" women to engage in frequent premarital and sometimes even extramarital sex.

The conduct and mercantile nature of sex are themselves largely unchanged. The double standard that we hear so much about is not so much a matter of who does what with whom, as **Playboy** would have us believe, but rather a question of who gets what out of it when it is done.

Sex in our society, we must remember, is a power relationship, with the woman on the bottom. What has happened is merely that women have now become more available, or, in other but more accurate words, that all women are now eligible mistresses and, in a sense, prostitutes.

Of course, in becoming available the proper woman has had to adopt some of the attributes of the Victorian wanton. Whereas a proper Victorian wife made no bones about the general distatefulness of sex as she found it, women who sexually market themselves are under obligation to present at least a credible semblance of enjoyment. No man wants to think that he's a lousy lover, and if he gets that impression because of his partner's lack of responsiveness, he can blame it on her frigidity more easily than on his own ignorance.

This is the Freudian way out. And, since a constant pretense can assume some of the dimensions of reality, the woman fools herself as well into believing that she's missing nothing, or worries about her frigidity.

We have thus progressed very little beyond the mutually predatory, yet lopsided bargain that Victorian sex struck, a bargain in which the woman's more desperate need allowed the man to dictate his own terms. If anything, woman's condition has worsened. She is more explicitly on the market, and our cultural re-enforcement of that trend has forced her to define herself even more strongly through her partner.

Supply and demand, you see. In order to beat the competition she must offer better services, make him feel better. Who, after all, needs whom more? She is forced into greater duplicity, and therefore insincerity, in her dealings with men. She hides their inadequacies as lovers and companions, and suppresses her own personality. A john generally isn't very interested in a hooker as a person, the nature of the relationship allowing neither of them to be very worthy of the other's respect.

The hooker, in order to be successful, had better cater to him in every way that she can. In addition to a wife's other burdens, she is now required to provide hubby with his giggles. In short, the "sexual revolution" has been won, but by men only.

Need for Change

The need for change in many areas is obvious, change so wide and so fundamental that it is really revolution. The economics of marriage, or the economics of making a living for that matter, are as implicated as the structure of the family and the educational system. At the moment, however, we are dealing with sexual attitudes and will have to take up these other subjects another time.

It is not enough to say that men must stop regarding women as sexual objects and that women also must stop so regarding themselves, although this would be a good place to start. Why this answer is insufficient can be shown most clearly through a discussion of homosexuality.

Homosexuality

Female homosexuality would seem to be a qualitatively different phenomena from male homosexuality. For one thing, the Kinsey report showed approximately twice as many men as women to be exclusively homosexual. This indicates that whether the mechanism that makes people homosexual is social, psychological, or biological, there is a difference between men and women in its effect.

Of course, different things altogether might make female as opposed to male homosexuals. Many gay women, for instance, decide to become gay at least partially through refusal to participate in the unsatisfying (for a woman) power politics of heterosexual relationships. They may also realize that women know female sexual physiology a whole lot better than men do, making homosexual sex more satisfying more often.

At our present state of knowledge, however, it is useless to speculate about why people are homosexuals, if not downright silly to do so. What, after all, does it matter what a person's inclinations are in this direction?

In any case, there is a definite dearth of information about female homosexuality. This is not surprising, since we live in a male-dominated culture where male concerns are considered the only important ones. Male homosexuality thus poses a much bigger threat to society than female homosexuality does. A gay woman, after all, is looked upon as a broad who never got laid right. And, as we have seen, in a certain sense that is true.

What follows, then, is a discussion largely of male homosexuality. For the most part, however, we feel that the terms are abstract enough so that the argument applies at least implicitly to women as well as men.

The New Homosexual

Homosexual: faggot...queer... dyke...**Boys in the Band**...lesbo braburners...mother and french poodles...butch haircuts and monkey wrenches...effeminate...castrating... psychopathic...sick!

On June 27, 1969, the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar, was raided by police. To their surprise they had to barricade themselves from a barrage of bottles, stones, and lighter fluid. Riots and protests ensued for five nights straight, so to speak.

At this point many homosexuals, male and female, tired of legal and social discrimination, unable to get decent jobs, subject to the physical abuse of paranoid heterosexuals, unable to turn to police or authorities for protection since homosexuality is outlawed in every state besides Illinois and Connecticut, considered security risks because they can so easily be blackmailed without legal protection, decided to form activist political movements.

This resulted in the new homosexual: under thirty, as "normal" as anybody else (pot, rock, socially aware), unparanoid, with straight friends, deghettoized, quite willing to say openly Fuck you society, I'll sleep with whom I want.

Much to the humor of all, doctors and psychologists have been compulsively obsessed with finding physiological and psychological traits by which to classify and trace the causes of this particular aesthetic taste. The results have been virtually fruitless.

Bisexual Tendencies

An interesting theory is supported by Dr. D.J. West in his book **The Other Man**. Bisexual tendencies occur in most mammal species. In some cases an animal, being without a partner of the opposite sex, will engage in sexual activities with a member of its own sex. In other cases, involving mostly primates of which man is one, an animal will engage in homosexual activities even when a member of the opposite sex is readily available. They will virtually never completely leave their heterosexual role, but rather will tend toward bisexuality. The higher the order of the species, the higher the incidence of display of this bisexual tendency.

The human child is born, in the Freudian "polymorphous perversity," neither heterosexual nor homosexual, but instinctively obtaining pleasure from any available source. Physiologically the differences between sexes are small at this point, and psychologically the role differences are nil. The infant's sexual role is defined later, created out of a flux between biological drive, which since man is a high order primate is bisexual, and his familial and social environment. There are cases, in fact, of physiological boys believing and acting a girl's life, and vice versa.

Populate the Empire

A study of primitve societies made by Ford and Beach in 1943 showed that approximately two-thirds of these societies in some manner openly condoned some form of homosexuality. The other one-third invariably stringently suppressed it; the fact of its suppression presupposes its presence of course. Why? We will explain at a later point.

Sir Richard Burton's introduction to the 1894 publication of **The Arabian Nights** describes in pages of tedious detail the phenomena of homosexuality in various cultures throughout the world. Burton discusses its open acceptance in Oriental cultures, such as India and China, to its rampant divulgence in Middle Eastern society (male homosexuality only, generally, although these are male-dominated cultures), to the spicy scandals of Medieval and his contemporary Europe.

The Greco-Roman culture was quite rampantly bisexual in practice, as one can gather by reading anything from Plato's **Symposium** to Petronius' **Satyricon** to Sappho's **Lovesongs**. But in the declining years of the Empire, with its receding borders and waves of barbarian invasion, economic deterioration and general despair, there seemed to be depopulation.

Conversely, there is practically no historical data on lesbianism during this period, although we may conjecture that it too increased. Given that the culture was increasingly bisexual, bearing progeny in the declining years of the Empire was obviously just not worth the hassle of subjecting new lives to the unstable world.

Constantine, when he legalized Christianity, placed a ban on homosexuality in accordance with the teachings of St. Paul. If one wants to listen to Paul and go all the way, one should engage in sexual intercourse only for the purpose of bearing children, and even that much is dubious. Christ of course says nothing about this except that we should love.

Well, what a decaying Empire needs is children—that means heterosexual relationships, homosexual love just not being an efficient way of making babies. If the morals of the Church could be used as an effective instrument for the purposes of the state, one could really enforce it; the message in St. Paul was extremely convenient. "If we don't get you in this world we'll get you in the next, queer, so you had better populate the Empire PATER FILIUS SPIRITUS SANCTUS."

Justinian's code was even more severe, and severely enforced. Isn't it odd that all his wife's enemies were accused of being homosexuals? Isn't it odd that anyone who made himself inconvenient in Medieval Europe was called a homosexual, the Knights Templars for example, or the witches? Or that present-day laws against sodomy are applied mainly against those who make themselves politically conspicuous? Catch 22.

Our conjecture is that bans on homosexuality occur in strategically defensive societies that need children, such as ancient Israel, the later Roman Empire, and Medieval Europe, where people mostly had to protect themselves from themselves. Further, we conjecture that this is the purpose of banning homosexuaity in the one-third of the tribes studied by Ford and Beach.

This doesn't explain the U.S.A., but America does owe its culture to the Europe that had a political need for such a Catch 22. Furthermore, as we saw earlier, there is a structural need in our sexist society for strict heterosexuality. It is only recently that we have even been able to speak about "normal" sex openly (and even then many an eyebrow is raised), let alone these "crimes against nature."

Again, to talk openly about sexuality may be to eventually find out too much, in terms of social stability. What, finally, can one expect from a society where even masturbation can easily be the cause of an identity crisis? We would dare to say that America's sexual attitudes win the Paranoid Award of the year. Which brings us to our next topic.

The Myth of Exclusivity

There seems to be a myth that one is either homosexual or heterosexual and never the twain shall meet. In Kinsey's report on sexuality he found that only 4% of the males interviewed were exclusively homosexual, and only 1-3% of the females, while 37% of white males and 13% of white females had had a sexual experience with a member of the same sex resulting in orgasm. Perhaps today the figure would be higher. Kinsey, in any case, shattered the "either/or" myth.

In all likelihood the 3% has created within themselves a negative reaction to the opposite sex based on fear, and instead of being helped by society they are condemned, classified, and shut off or ghettoized from "normal" society. It is true, further, that men who are exclusively homosexual tend towards violent mysogyny.

Some also conjecture that exclusive heterosexuality, if it indeed exists, is as equally paranoid a reaction as exclusive homosexuality, in a society that condemns homosexuality and erroneously makes heterosexual and "normal" synonymous terms. Such heterosexuality is a paranoid attempt to conclusively once and for all prove one's masculinity or femininity and secure social acceptance—in essence as psychopathic as straight homosexuality. Even its mention constitutes a confrontation; why? How many identity crises have risen from fear of homosexuality? The number is so large that it is absurd to even think of it. We would be interested in seeing how many men give off a nervous snicker upon reading this article just to prove to themselves that they're real men. That's a joke. Nervous snickers are just that. They prove nothing except apprehension.

Laws to Prevent vs. Create Crime

If society would abandon its paranoia, probably the 3% would disappear. We could begin by erasing our absurd laws that create crime rather than prevent it, as most cultures have. If everyone were able to physically relate to anyone he wanted, regardless of sex, we would all be much healthier.

For the only solution to sex-objectification is to make everyone completely equal. In a very real sense, no one be a sex object if everyone is. We need, in short, a pansexuality that will allow us to relate to each other as individuals rather than as males and females.

We are all inhibited, of course, probably too much so to break society's conditoning in our own lifetimes. Perhaps our children, or their children, will be able to be truly sexually liberated from the onerous tasks of role-playing and gender-fear. We can begin, however.

If it feels good, do it.

community council

continued from p. 2

position, or to a teaching job. I feel students should have more opportunities to explore situations totally new to them — why shouldn't there be more well-educated auto mechanics or carpenters? Maybe the Community Council could organize a symposium on "Blue Collar Careers for College Graduates" and then deliberate on the findings.

2.) **A look at the College's admission criteria.** Are we happy with the **status quo** or should we discuss possible changes? Why are most of our students from the upper middle classes? Is it feasible to change the composition of the student body? Do we emphasize the athlete too much? (I have always wondered why we have such good ski teams when our student body is so small relative to those of, say, Dartmouth or UVM.)

MICHAEL GREENWOOD

Quiet Living in Hadley

Any male/female student interested in living on a hall in Hadley where quiet hours will be observed should contact the Dean's office.

Vermont State Internship Program Reopens

The internship program with the State of Vermont will again be conducted this summer. Although the types of jobs have not been announced by the state, all are geared for college students with an interest in state government. Examples from past years have included internships in the Governor's Office, the Attorney General's Office, and the Departments of Corrections, Budget and Management.

Only ten students are picked each year from the state. Middlebury has been asked to submit the names of two candidates and one alternate. Preference will be given to those who have Vermont voter residency. Each student must have completed the sophomore year. Pay will be $100 per week for ten weeks beginning June 4.

All students interested in the internship program are asked to sign up at Dean O'Brien's office in Old Chapel by April 30.

BLUES FESTIVAL COMES TO UVM

Saturday, April 28, Burlington, Vermont will once again be host to some of the greatest bluesmen of today. Gathering together such great blues bands as the Otis Rush Chicago Blues Band...Hound Dog Taylor and the Houserockers... The Contemporary Ry Cooder...Living Legend Lightnin' and Sleepy John Estes...topped off by an all star blues jam with special guests...and more, the festival promises to be an electrifying experience.

The Blues Festival will begin with afternoon workshops, to be held on the UVM campus from 1 to 4 pm, offering anyone wishing to attend a chance to learn about the blues first-hand from these legendary men. Musicians will also have a chance to play with and discuss music with all the performers. Since the demise of the Newport Festival two years ago, there have not been any blues congregations of this magnitude on the East Coast and it still appears doubtful that there will be any others in the future.

The workshops will be free and open to the public. Locations will be announced. The concert will be held in the UVM Patrick Gym. Starting time will be 8:00 pm. Tickets are on sale at Bailey's and the UVM Bookstore.

Your Money or Your Transcripts

There are a number of students with overdue traffic, library, damage, etc., fines. These students will not be allowed to register for next term, nor will their transcripts be released.

Also, please be reminded that there is a $25.00 fine for late registration, unless excused by the Deans (illness etc.)

Erice Wonnacott
Dean of Students

Fall Term Registration Changes Made

The date of Registration for the Fall Term has been changed from Thursday, May 3rd, to Thursday, May 17th. Students must pick up Registration materials in the Registrar's office between Monday, May 7th and Friday, May 11th.

HUMAN SEXUALITY

The following questions were all submitted to Dr. Medoff by Middlebury students.

By ALAN MEDOFF, M.D.

Please elaborate on the Copper-T I.U.D. for those women who have not had children.

At present the copper impregnated I.U.D. is being studied at various medical centers throughout the world. It is not yet available for general use. Preliminary results indicate that it will be available in various sizes and suitable both for the woman who has and who has not had children.

The tolerance of the body for this intrauterine device is excellent and the expulsion rate is very low. The pregnancy rate likewise is extremely low, perhaps in the neighborhood of one to three percent. At present, there are numerous plastic I.U.D.'s available for use which are very satisfactory.

Is it safe and advisable to take the "pill" while on "Proloid" since both contain hormones?

Proloid is a thyroid hormone which is given to replace thyroid hormone which is not sufficiently elaborated by the body. It has no direct affect on contraception but thyroid hormones affect the metabolism of all body cells.

There is no contraindication or any difficulty in taking thyroid hormones with birth control medication. If the body requires thyroid hormones, then it should be utilized to achieve the healthy state, regardless of any other medication that is required for any other condition.

What is the chance of weight gain with "the pill" and are there any special types which will avoid this unpleasant side affect?

Weight gain on women taking oral contraceptives vary according to the product used and individual responses. The more hormones, especially estrogen, that is present in the medication, the more likely there is to be a weight problem due to water retention.

With our new low-dose oral contraceptives, weight gain generally is minimized, occurs during the twenty one days the pill is taken, and generally is relieved during the week that one is off the pill and has the period. Weight gain due to water retention can be minimized by avioding excessive salt intake and watching the amount of fluids while on the pill.

If, in spite of these precautions, weight gain is a problem, switching to another form or dosage of oral contraceptives may be tried. The latest contraceptive is composed entirely of the female sex hormone progesterone, and is reported to have little or no water retention properties. It does, however, have a decreased efficiency (there is a pregnancy risk) and there is more breakthrough bleeding present.

INTER– VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP HOLDS CONFERENCE THIS WEEKEND

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship has chosen to hold its annual Spring Conference at Middlebury this year. There will be students from upper New York state colleges, various Vermont colleges and possibly Dartmouth visiting here this weekend to attend the conference.

There will be three lectures and a Bible Study during the weekend, focussing on the topic of the conference, "The Meaning of Discipleship." They will be presented by Dr. William L. Lane, Professor of Judaic and New Testament Studies at Gordon Conwill Theological Seminary.

The Bible Study and all three lectures will be held in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. It is not necessary to attend the first lecture in order to attend the second, although it would help to clarify the message.

All events are open to members of the college and the town community. If there are any questions concerning the conference, contact Val Brown or Denise Selders (or any member of the Middlebury Christian Fellowship).

Schedule of Events

Friday, April 27, 9:00 p.m. in the Munroe Faculty Lounge, Dr. William Lane will present the first in a series of three lectures on the topic, "The Meaning of Discipleship."

Saturday, April 28, 10:15 a.m., there will be a Bible Study to discuss what the Bible says about Discipleship.
11:15 a.m., second lecture on Discipleship.
8:15 p.m., third lecture.

ROOM DRAW DATE AND METHOD ANNOUNCED

Room draw will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7, 8, and 9 from 4-6 p.m. and from 7-on, in Munroe Lounge. Men and women will choose rooms in the same draw; class of 74 on Monday; class of 75 on Tuesday and class of 76 on Wednesday. The randomized numbers will be posted ahead of time: for seniors at 2 p.m. Monday; juniors 2 p.m. Tuesday, and sophomores noon on Wednesday.

All students who will be here next year, except those living in fraternities or given permission to live off campus, should draw a room. If a student cannot be present at room draw he/she should give a signed proxy to a friend or the deans; otherwise a room will be arbitrarily assigned.

Room switches must be authorized by the deans. Students involved in unauthorized switches are subject to a $25 fine.

Two room doubles may be drawn by the person with the best number. Forest rooms are considered singles, except for the corner suites which are considered two room doubles.

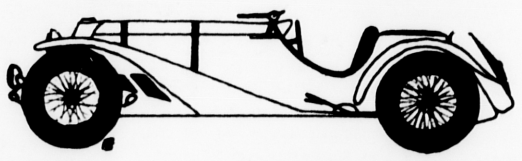
Dorm plans will be posted in Proctor the week before room draw.

There will be some sophomores who will not be assigned rooms. That is, we will run out of rooms - we always do. Those students should leave a written request of their first three room choices with the deans. Then, in mid-summer, after people who are going to withdraw do withdraw, we will assign rooms according to your room draw number. The same applies for singles requests. You will then receive a card with your assignment mid summer.

Bring something to do (knitting, letter writing, cards, etc.). Room draw takes a long time - "and that's a fact!"

Weybridge Garage

Foreign Car Repairs
General Car Repairs
Road Service



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editorial:
Some comments on the goals of the college

Last week's issue of the *Campus* raised some very pointed questions in my mind. The simultaneous presentation of Bob Searles' editorial and the recommendation of the Special Committee on the college was especially enlightening. These two articles, in addition to an article that appeared in the December seventh issue of the *Campus*, written by a 1972 graduate, Nancy Stetson, point up what I consider to be a major pitfall in the administrative attitude and policy at Middlebury.

There is an ''aura'' about Middlebury that is hard to really put one's finger on. It is an aura that is very obvious to me, possibly because I transferred to Middlebury and was therefore exposed to another, contrasting atmosphere. It is an attitude that views the student as a child. It assumes that the student is unable to think for himself. It is a ''we know what's good for you'' attitude. And it is reflected in many (and I do not include all) courses and the professors who teach them.

The average student at Middlebury who follows an average course of study goes to classes every day, sits there completely passively, except for the movement and ''thought'' that goes into taking notes (and in all our years of schooling note-taking has become rather automatic). The assignments are given out on a syllabus and the student performs in accordance with that piece of paper — he takes the designated exams and writes the assigned papers. There is little evidence of innovation in the classroom. I have found no attempts made at employing mixed-media in the classroom or any other sort of contemporary presentation of material.

The professors, for the large part, rely on the old techniques of educating that they were exposed to when going to school. It is an exceptional professor who can get his or her students to speak out in class (unfortunately the teachers who are able to do this are usually the ones who are ''let go''). There is little responsibility placed on the students, instead they are led around by the leash of the professors' spoon-fed lectures.

Some students at Middlebury, and I gather from the committee's implications, a large percentage, do not mind this treatment. In fact, I would assume that they rather enjoy it; it is simple to see why — it's easy! The students don't have to make any major decisions (other than choosing a major), or develop any sense of responsibility. One can very easily evade both oneself and the outside world. This is, as I see it, the problem that Nancy Stetson faced when she graduated and entered into what we rather cautiously term the ''real'' or ''work-a-day'' world. This is also what Bob Searles is talking about in his editorial. Is it not a good thing to get a *taste* (a little experience) of reality before it is forced down our throats?

There are students at Middlebury who recognize the world outside the college confines. There are students who are trying to prepare, now while they have the time, for that world and the inevitable competition, yet the college refuses to recognize their goals. Bob Searles puts it, ''the administration seems to take the position that if a course is useful in terms of actual post-graduate application, it does not merit credit.'' We do not all intend to remain in college like our professors and deans and therefore some of us have aims and ideals that differ from the ideals of those who control us. We need credits, or as Nancy Stetson put it, ''proof of the ability to do the job, — listable experience.'' Who would argue that in competing for a job on a publication a person with academic credit in journalism (working on the newspaper) or photography would win out over a person with a list of courses such as ''Anthropology of Religion'', ''Philosophy of Art'', and even choir? Here I do not mean to imply that I consider these courses useless, they are not. They give the student a broad background from which to draw; they are necessary to the intellectual development of the individual, yet one should not dismiss the value of practical, concrete experience as knowledge, too. Is it that the people who mold us in college, i.e. the deans and professors, have never experienced life outside of the academic walls, that they do not understand the pleas of students who intend to venture past those walls? Just how does one go about convincing a professor-scholar of the value of practical knowledge within the liberal arts school when they sit there and spit back phrases like ''vocational school''? The only sorts of vocations that the Special Committee recognizes are those of medicine and teaching, two rather elitist ''vocations''.

I do not disagree with the philosophy behind the committee's report. I, too, believe that a student should have a broad background of knowledge. What I do disagree with is the committee's reasoning and grounds for implementing such a program. I feel they are approaching the problem from the wrong angle.

The committee uses phrases such as, ''preparation to assume a responsible role in a complex and changing society,'' ''responsible decision making,'' and ''to nurture basic self-questioning as to what constitutes a responsible body politic and responsible citizen.'' How does the college intend to turn out ''responsible citizens'' who are ''self questioning'' and able to make responsible decisions when the student is never given the opportunity to make a decision and when his questions are simply dismissed or conviently forgotten? The recommendation smacks of prep school policy.

Instead of assigning a course to follow, why doesn't the committee spend its time investigating the reasons for the problem of specialization in students? Is it possible that the professors are specialists themselves? I have certainly found this to be the case. It is a well-known and often talked about issue that interdisciplinary exchange at Middlebury does not exist, that it is even frowned upon. Obviously a student will adopt the attitude of the person from whom he learns, obviously he will conform to that standard which will get him the best grades. Would it not be wiser to do something about the severely specialized departments at Middlebury? If the committee considers one of its goals to be ''genuine intellectual interchange across disciplines (as) a valued part of our educational process'' then they have a long way to go at Middlebury and a lot of closed minds to pry open.

The issues of ''sound advising'' is another questionable part of the committee's proposal. It is a well-known fact among students that advisors are a farce. Very few advisors consider student advising to be an important part (if a part at all) of their job. Advising usually consists of signing registration cards and if a student should try to *talk* he will most likely receive a pat answer, a complaint about time, or a line like ''you should be able to do this yourself. Read the catalogue.'' Sound advising? Again the committee has a long way to go! Maybe if there had been sound advising all along there would be no need for the special committee on the college.

To sum this all up, it certainly seems that there has got to be a major change in entire curriculum of the college if this new proposal is to be effective. There are too many departments with too few professors to be able to handle the greater number of students who will be taking courses in these departments. There will also have to be a change in scheduling of courses so that they are more evenly distributed during the day.

So I say to the special committee on the college — if you are trying to produce responsible citizens who are autonomous individuals able to make decisions on their own, then you are going about it in the wrong way. Instead you will produce perpetual students who can only follow rules or students who will resent their courses because they have been forced to take them. You will also produce people who will be unable to make decisions for themselves. Paul Goodman put it far better than I when he said, ''The young, especially if they are upper-class and/or gifted...are not allowed to grow up, take risks, leave home, learn something different, and improve democracy. A strong demand is made on them to excel by their parents, yet they are not supposed to change any of the ground rules. There is a premium on energy and vitality, yet there must not be any new ideas or displays of intellectual virtue.'' The deans, the professors, and the committee on the college all act like a collective parent to the students and they, just as Goodman says, refuse to let go of the reigns; they refuse to let their children grow up while they, at the same time, are to act grown up and to excel.

Middlebury wants to turn out responsible citizens who are prepared to face reality, yet it refuses to recognize that reality, it refuses to respect the student's independent thinking, it refuses to listen. ''We know best,'' it says. If there existed at Middlebury a truly diverse and high-quality curriculum with interdisciplinary communication then students might do just what the committee is suggesting, without there having to be a requirement. If departments recognized other departments as valuable and applicable to their own discipline, students, too, might adopt such an attitude. But as long as departments at Middlebury remain the specialized areas that they are now the problem of the specialized student will prevail. The committee's proposal will function as no more than a distribution requirement as long as the foundation upon which it is built remains the same. If the committee is truly interested in the student as a citizen outside of the college community then they should try to develop a new attitude that gives the student a sense of responsibility; that will indeed' ''nurture basic self-questioning'' and ''responsible decision making.'' And how is this done? We learn by *experience*. As long as decisions are made for us we will be unable to make them for ourselves. Middlebury has got to recognize that there is another world outside of the cloistered granite walls of academia and Middlebury has got to face the fact that not all of its students wish to remain, as pleasant a thought as it might be, within the confines of academia for the rest of their lives. Middlebury is not a prep school which prepares students for more schooling, it is a college which should prepare its students for life outside the school. To do this Middlebury has got to recognize the value of practical knowledge within the liberal arts curriculum and it has got to respect the student's own decision making as an educational process as well. A superficial glossing over via a list of distribution requirements and an assigned course of study will not solve the problem at its root. There has to be a general attitudinal and policy change if the real problem of over-specialization is to be solved at Middlebury.

JACALYN JUNE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Middlebury College needs a drastic reordering of its priorities. I am referring to the attitude the College has about care of the lawns. Over the past few days grounds keepers have been trying to restore the lawns to a semblance of their former selves. It seems that the latest techniques are being employed. Seeding, new top soil, grating and even sod are being employed to combat the ravages of winter. Even with all this activity the College has deemed it fit to neglect the Kelly Croquet Court.

Anyone who has played on the court will testify to the myriad holes and lumps that impede play. Bare spots not only spoil play, but the esthetics of the game. We hope the College will see fit to seed and roll the court before the Invitational Tournament to be held Spring Weekend. If this manicuring cannot be scheduled in time, possibly Astro-Turf can be flown in for the matches.

The Kelly Croquet Club

To the Editor:

Fellow Students:

Is there nothing, we, as students, can do about losing some of the excellent 'fill-in' professors on campus?

Middlebury is suffering badly from lack of money in many areas, and it is really hurting when none of the departments are neither expanding nor allowing visiting professors to remain.

The man I am referring to specifically, is Professor Rainey. He is knowledgable and willing to work with his students. His courses are interesting, and worthwhile. I have not witnessed negative remarks concerning him from the student body, which is unusual. There usually are comments. A psychology major even admitted that he had learned more about psychology in our one semester with Rainey than he had learned in his four years in the psychology department. I don't wish to discredit any department, here, I just am citing an example of the effect Professor Rainey has had upon students.

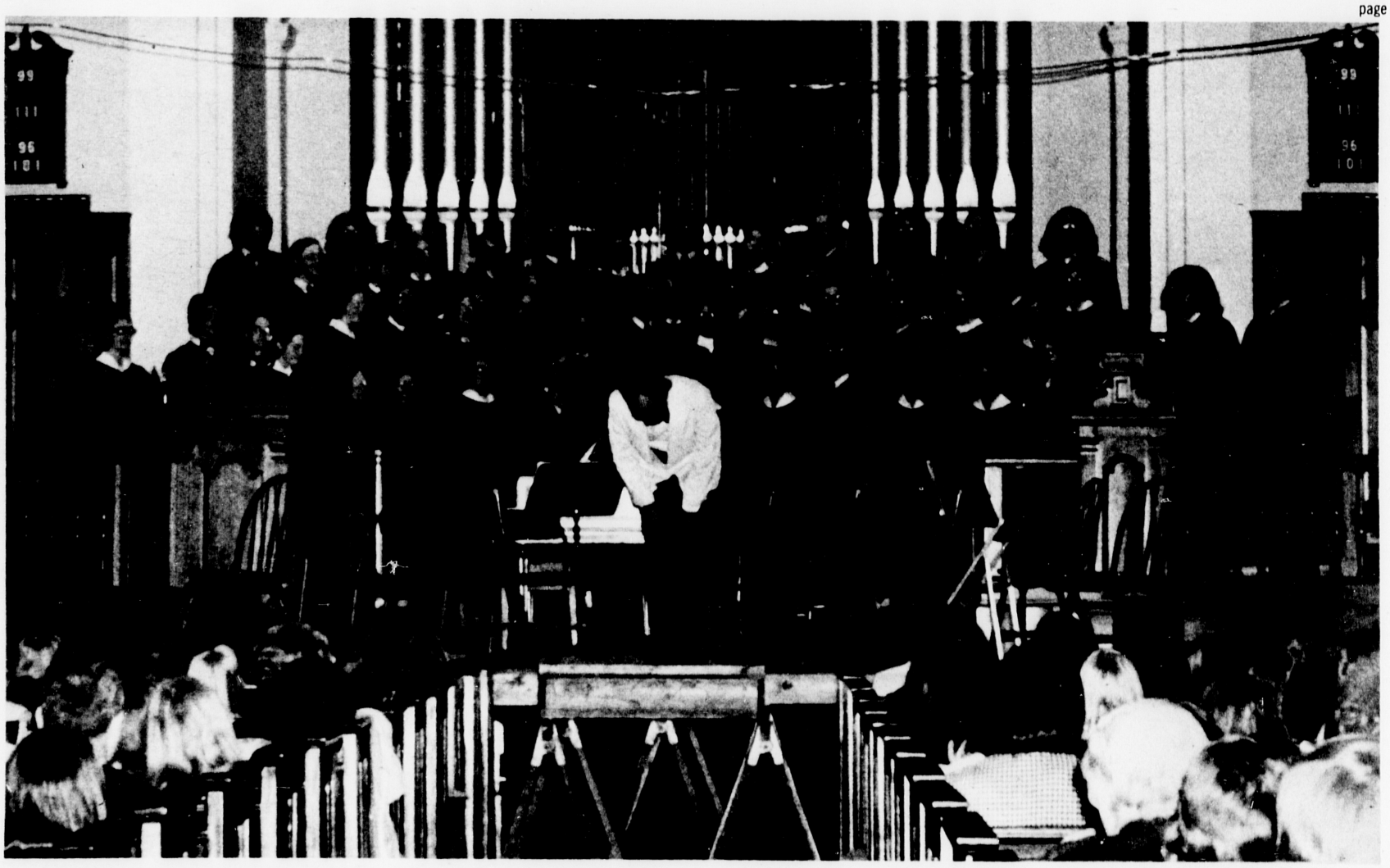
Is there no appeal to be made, no pressure to be created?

I know there is money being granted the school, only on the basis that it be used to build a new field house. I do not **know** if the facility will attract new students. I surely will be nice to have. I feel sports and fitness should play a part in each person's life, however, if money can be raised for the fieldhouse, how about a little extra for the expansion of the department? We want to learn from men who **have something** to teach.

In my own community, the township put seven million dollars toward an elaborate building. We needed a new school, but not at such extravagance. Most any kid, when asked about the building would have replied, "Just give me books, some equipment and **good** teachers **first**, then you could just as well house them in a tent."

My whole point being: the buildings are necessary and the facilities are an additional dimension to our education, but our main concern is for an able staff of teachers and materials to learn with. How about it? Can we truly not afford our professors? I feel we truly can **not** afford to lose them.

Lizbeth Paddy



Emory Fanning and the versatile Middlebury College Choir presented a varied program of choral works at a concert in Mead Chapel last Easter Sunday. Included in their repetoire from their Spring Concert Tour were works by Renaissance chanson composer, Jan Sweelinck, J. S. Bach, and the American composer, Halsey Stevens.

BACH: CANTATAS 51 AND 199

CONDUCTING VS. VOCALIZING

Mr. Polifka

BACH: Cantatas: No. 51, Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen; No. 199, Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut. Edith Mathis, soprano; Pierre Thibaud, trumpet; Munich Bach Orchestra, Karl Richter, cond. Archive 2533 155.

By BOB POLIFKA

Of Bach's 200-some cantatas, "Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen" is one of the most famous, as well as one of the most notorious. In it, a solo soprano is put through seventeen minutes of rigorous singing. This new Archive recording is good, but is by no means definitive.

The solo basically calls for a lyric soprano who can handle some rough coloratura parts. Miss Edith Mathis is a lyric soprano, but her coloratura is not very sure. The opening aria, "Jauchzet Gott," is taken at a good clip, but is not really fast. She sings all the notes without any mistakes, but the tortuous line is a bit much for her. What ends up suffering is the phrasing and diction.

Miss Mathis fares better in the recitative and second aria. The slower tempo and smoother line fit her voice better. The phrasing is very fine, the diction is not. The same is true of the chorale and final aria. The coloratura of the "Alleluja" is better than earlier, but not extraordinary.

The performance is, however, a very exciting one. Karl Richter keeps things moving at a very brisk pace. The trumpet solos in the first aria, "Jauchzet Gott," and the "Alleluja" are nothing short of superb. The violin solos in the chorale are also very good. Even with her vocal limitations, I like the mellower sound of Edith Mathis compared with some other squeakier sopranos.

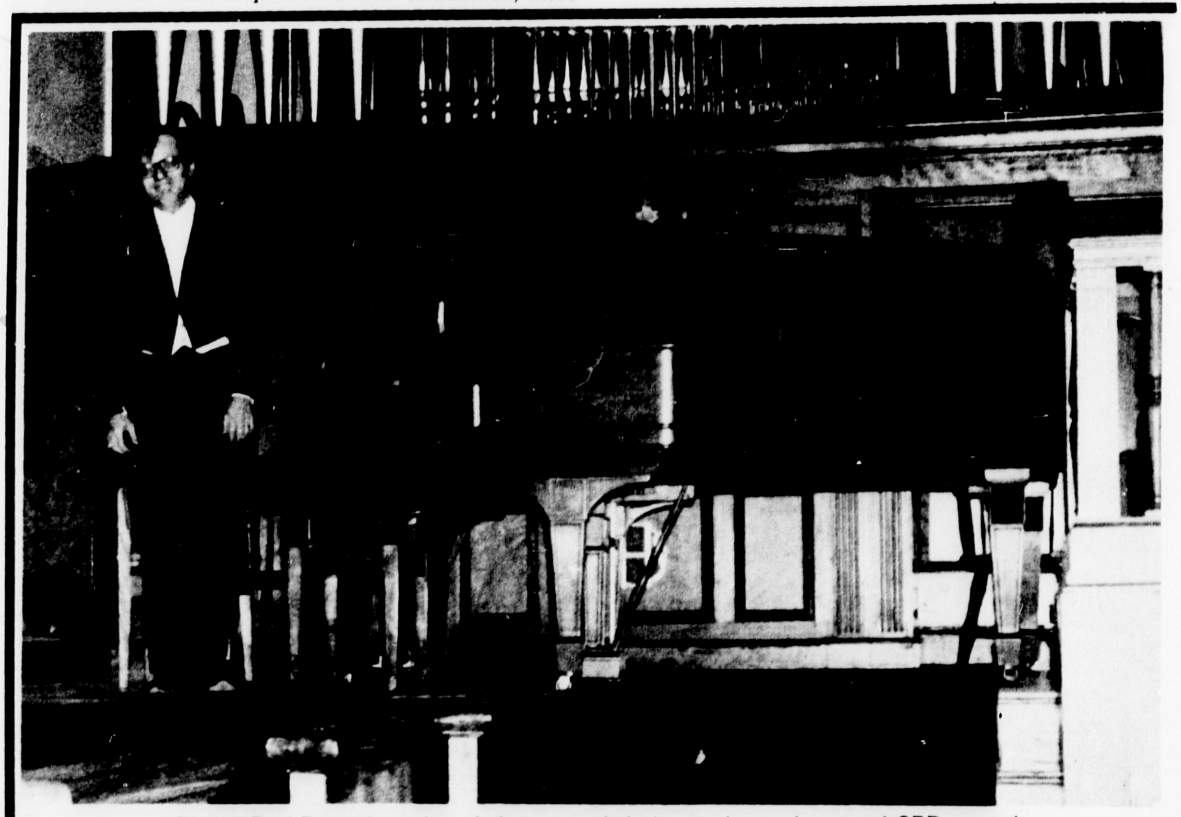
On the flip side is Bach's Cantata No. 199, "Mein Herze schwimmt im Blut," a restrained, lyrical work in diametric opposition to the joyful and exciting "Jauchzet Gott." In it, Miss Mathis is continually excellent, although, again, her diction leaves something to be desired.

Mathis and Richter are up against some pretty stiff competition. Richter's previous recording with Maria Stader is better executed vocally, but not nearly as effective. In addition, I don't particularly care for Miss Stader's piercing tone.

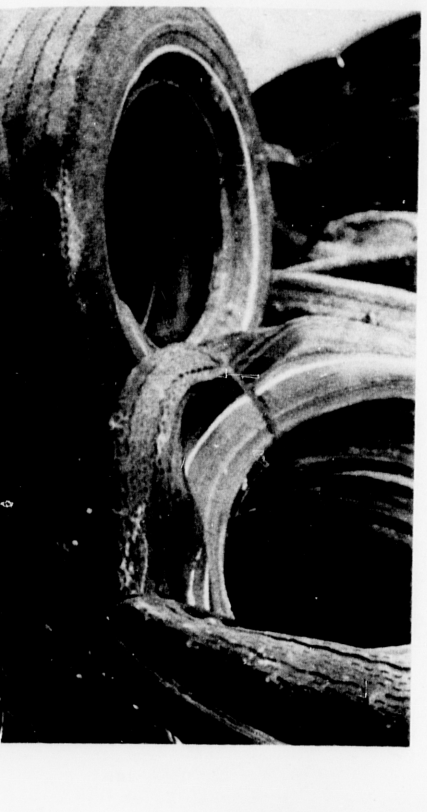
Elly Ameling's recording with the German Bach Soloists is extremely good. Ameling's voice fits the part beautifully—she has no trouble with the music or phrasing and her diction is superb. The conductor is not as exciting as Richter and her trumpet solo (Maurice Andre) is really fine, but no match for Pierre Thibaud.

The other recording I am familiar with is a budget recording available on Seraphim by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf. Her performance is amazing. She takes the first aria at a hair-raising pace. At a much faster speed, her diction and phrasing are clearer than either Ameling's or Mathis's. Unfortunately, the recording is old and the sound is quite mediocre. In addition, there are many tempo changes and Schwarzkopf uses rubato freely....a fine example of romanticized Bach. For better or worse, almost no one would perform Bach like that today.

For a contemporary recording, the choice is either between Ameling/Winschermann or Mathis/Richter (both have Cantata 199 on the reverse side). Each has distinct advantages. I would probably choose the Mathis/Richter because the conducting advantage outweighs the vocal shortcomings. If, however, you are a listener more interested in the vocal music alone, the Ameling recording would be preferable.



Pianist Paul Parmelee acknowledges overwhelming applause at a recent CFD concert in Mead Chapel.



SPRING!

Photo center left by David Marshack

All others by M.J. Dickson

PATIENCE:

UNMITIGATED DELIGHT!

By JIM HONEYMAN

The audience erupted into applause before conductor John McDonald even raised his pencil to start the overture, establishing instantly a rapport with the company onstage which made last weekend's performances of **Patience** sheer delight. The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta is not great theater; it is not even great music. But it is great fun and wittily satirizes the Victorian aristocracy's world of shallow pretense and the absurd rigidity of their morality. **Patience** is perhaps an especially appropriate choice for performance at Middlebury, as opposed to other Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, because its two antagonists, Bunthorne ("a Fleshy poet") and Grosvenor ("an Idyllic poet"), reveal us to ourselves in various attitudes of intellectual narcissism which we sophisticated creatures threaten to take seriously until it is periodically exposed. The production was far from perfect, but the highly stylized characterizations and heavy reliance on melodrama covered the proverbial "multitude of sins" and repeatedly tickled the audience into hysterics.

The strongest aspect of the show was the music. Through isolated moments in the overture made me fear for the integrity of the orchestra, it proved itself well rehearsed and complemented the efforts of the singers nicely, never competing with them. The chorus was solid and the ten principals were in competent control of their vocal scores, though some could have projected their voices and enunciated more effectively. Only Meredith Parsons (Lady Jane), Steve Fraser (Duke), and Steve Avey (Grosvenor) were consistently audible and reasonably clear throughout the performance.

The weakest aspect of the show was the stage on which it was played. The McCullough stage cramped the performers, making them look like puppets in some of the more populated chorus scenes. By limiting possibilities for movement, it left much up to individual actors who were not always capable of sustaining compelling performances, and it brought stage action almost to a standstill in many of the chorus scenes. However, the show never dragged and was paced, if anything, a trifle fast, sacrificing some valid dramatic pauses to the onrushing dialogue. The costuming was excellent, adding a rainbow effect to a play already sparkling with satirical wit, while the lighting and set remained adequate.

The operetta is structured around the conflicting claims of Grosvenor (Steve Avey) and Bunthorne (Tim Pehta) for the love and hand of the village milkmaid, Patience (Loring Starr). Steve Avey gave a fine performance as Grosvenor, gliding across the stage with smooth and easy arrogance that was simultaneously nauseating and delightful. His singing is everything we remembered from last year's **Greasepaint**, though a lot of his words were lost in the galloping lyrics of "I'm a Waterloo House Young Man" and other songs (a comment true of the company in general). Steve's commanding performance was a major factor in the overall success of the show.

Tim Pehta oozed around the stage so much as Bunthorne that I wondered whether he was having trouble with his back. His constant sideways and hunched over movements did establish him as "the villain," but it was overdone. He was effective as a caricature and played intelligently to that end, but never established Bunthorne as an interesting personality.

Loring Starr made a charming Patience and seemed comfortable in her role. She was sufficiently "bright-eyed and bushy-tailed" for us to marvel at her innocence, but she lacked that intuitive sense of timing which would have allowed her to use her lines to fullest effect. Her pauses needed to be a little longer to let the audience catch up with Patience's thought process. Loring is a fine singer, possessing a clear soprano voice that is as agile as it is beautiful, but she also sacrificed many of her lyrics — more from over-enunciation than excessive speed.

There were a number of good performances in supporting roles, but the standouts were Meredith Parsons as The Lady Jane and Steve Fraser as the Duke. Combining a rich alto voice and impeccable comic timing with something which, for lack of a more precise term, I shall call "flare," Meredith made us look eagerly to Lady Jane for the unexpected to happen. Her performance can only be termed excellent and was instrumental to the show's success. Steve Fraser gave a solid and intriguing performance of a boy Duke trying to play a man's role by joining the army. He too has a good deal of "flare" and a fine tenor voice which was let out for more extensive and appreciated exercise than it was allowed in **Time of Your Life**.

Kim Chambers created a delightful (if subdued) characterization of the Lady Saphir. Though she could have projected more throughout the performance, she reacted consistently and intelligently to developing situations without upstaging other performers, and breathed a puckish sparkle into Lady Saphir which livened all her scenes.

Finally, it would be criminal to leave off without mentioning that magnificent scene in which the Colonel (Dick Leavitt), the Major (Marc Simpson), and the Duke affect the mannerisms of the two pretentious poets, Bunthorne and Grosvenor. This scene was for me the highlight of the operetta and these three milked it for all it was worth, stopping several times (At least on Saturday night) to wait for the applause. Ron Duquette also deserves mention for his silent but effective portrayal of Bunthorne's inanely embarrassed solicitor.

In conclusion, **Patience** was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. Because it did not presume to be anything else and because of the theatrical inexperience of much of the company, the show's imperfections are forgiveable for the most part. (My friends in the Music Dept. shall have my English major's head for such condescension!) As operetta and as melodrama **Patience** is something Middlebury hasn't seen in a long time — something worth the effort of performing once in a while, if only so we may be forced to laugh at ourselves. In addition, it varies the tone of our "heavy" theater experiences at Middlebury and makes us more ready to accept and appreciate our "official" programming, which this year one has admittedly had to "psyche" oneself to get excited about. This, however, is a scheduling problem, for such works as **Dream Play**, **Everyman**, or **Volpone** are not to be condemned simply because they are serious or ambitious. We must accept them in terms of what they set out to accomplish, just as we accept **Patience**. This taste of Gilbert and Sullivan was worth bringing to Middlebury and to Tim Rowe, John McDonald, and everyone involved with the production I say, "Bravo!"

HARRINGTON.....

continued from p. 1

Communist states to justify their actions. So he sees Marx being used by both the left and the right, each for their own ends, neither capturing the essence of the truly democratic Marx.

Socialism and the Labor Movement

Harrington characterizes one of Marx's major achievements as his linking the ideals of socialism to the burgeoning labor movement. Harrington uses this Marxist connection to set the basis for his own social democratic thought.

As workers continue their wage and hour struggles, according to Harrington, they develop a class consciousness. Here is where Harrington finds the ultimate value in the gradual reform of the system. He recognizes that, in many ways, reform shores up the capitalist system, makes it operate more smoothly, yet he feels the consciousness developed from these reformist struggles is both progressive and unifying. And here he attacks Lenin for his comment "...the working class exclusively by its own efforts is able to develop only trade union consciousness...The theory of socialism, however, grew out of the philosophical, historical, and economic theories elaborated by educated representatives of the propertied classes, by intellectuals." Hence, Lenin's vanguard party. Harrington sees a working class consciousness moving naturally toward a socialist consciousness.

Das Kapital: "Simple Profundities"

Harrington devotes a chapter to Marx's classic, **Das Kapital**, a short tribute to a massive work. Harrington reduces **Das Kapital** to several "simple profundities." The first is that people, not capital, create wealth. The next is that "The secret of the social, political and economic order of the society as a totality in which these three orders interpenetrate one another—is exactly how the dominating powers extract their surplus from the direct producers. This can be done by force, as under slavery; by traditional relationships of lordship and serfdom, as under feudalism; by tax-gathering as in various ancient Asiatic societies where the state held title to the land and collected its rent in this form."

But the next profundity, that of capitalist development, is more subtle in the manner it extracts its surplus. This capitalist process can be characterized by the simple formula, M-C-M'. Money is now used to buy a commodity, which in turn, is sold for a higher price than the original investment. This formula held true for land, labor and capital under the new economic order and persists to this very day.

The next profundity of **Das Kapital** is the most controversial, and the one most important to those of us living in an era of economic stagnation. This profundity is that there is a basic contradiction of capital between "socialized labor and the private uses of it." It is this contradiction, according to Harrington, that is at the base of all the other contradictions of capitalism; and the one that most certainly accounts for capitalism's periodic crises that peaked in the depression of the 1930's.

"America was too radical for socialism"

After **Das Kapital**, Harrington turns toward America and its socialist history. Apart from sectarianism, Harrington sees the failure of socialism up to this point as a direct result of "the vision of egalitarian and homesteading capitalism and...an immigrant working class which, for ethnic and religious reasons, could not unite behind a socialist banner, or even in trade unions."

He even goes so far as to say that "America was too radical for socialism." The American people saw their utopia, only it was a capitalist one. This foreshadows Harrington's conclusion that a socialist vision is attainable amongst the working class in America, and is based on this democratic, egalitarian vision.

As a preface to his chapter on the Russian revolutionary experience, Harrington quotes Marx's reply to the Russian populist Herzen, "A radical social revolution is bound up with historic conditions; the latter are its preconditions. It is thus only posssible when there is capitalist production and the proletariat has at least an important role..." Russia obviously did not coincide with these preconditions, and thus, Harrington entitles his chapter on Russia, "Revolution from Above".

Anti-Socialist Socialism

It is here in 1917 that Harrington sees as one of the major barriers to the future of democratic socialism—the beginnings of "anti-socialist socialism." Russian society was overwhelmingly peasant dominated, and the peasantry was dispersed and isolated. For these reasons (dispersal and isolation), Lenin and Trotsky claimed that the workers, after the successful overthrow of the Czar and Kerensky, had the right to exercise power. Lenin built up the state, and with it, the self-justifying notion that it would wither away. Before Lenin died, he recognized the direction in which the state was moving and considered peasant socialism and capitalist revival, yet neither reached fruition. There was in the place of a worker's democracy, a Stalinist dictatorship.

Harrington refers to this period as "bureaucratic collectivism," where the state owns the means of production, and the Party owns the state. Stalin went so far as to make a principled statement in defense of inequality, by using Marx out of context. He had turned Marxism into "a universal key to all knowledge." This served a very important function. If the Party, "as the living incarnation of Marxism—knew 'objectively' what was good for the working class, then it should emancipate the workers without their participation, or even over their violent objections." Class power was now entrenched in the bureaucratized state. Democracy was out of the question.

Harrington's analysis, therefore, is that "Communism corrupted the very ideal of socialism itself by equating it with a totalitarian denial of freedom. In this context, the Russian experience has been one of the profoundly conservative events of the century; it subordinated the actions of some of the most revolutionary spirits of the Western working class to Moscow and thereby weakened the movement for radical change within the advanced capitalist countries."

Social Democracy

Harrington proceeds to explain "socialist capitalism," better known as social democracy. Harrington takes a strong stand against permanent social democracy, but sees social democrats as the party that will usher in socialism if the potential happens to arise, and therefore supports their movement. Harrington perceives very well the inherent contradictions and problems of a socialist (or socialist party) governing a capitalist state. He sees that "As long as the system is dominated by private corporations and wealth, that fact will tend in the long run to make all collectivist measures discriminate in favor of the status quo."

So even if "state property within a capitalist system is run on a social rather than profit-making calculus, it will usually subsidize the private sector; if state property operates according to the profit calculus, it then behaves like, and often in concert with, the capitalists." This is certainly true in post-war Britain and France and other mixed economies.

The Third World

Harrington goes on to discuss the plight of Third World peoples whom he feels cannot achieve a democratic socialist revolution at this time, and cites what he considers to be a string of failures (China, Vietnam, Algeria, Cuba, etc.) to back up his point. These revolutions were successful militarily, yet they failed because they substituted the state for the bourgeoisie as an agancy of modernization, and have usurped the democratic right of the people as a whole to rule.

Harrington, in line with his interpretation of Marx's thought, feels these revolutions could never have been successful anyway, since their economic backwardness prevented them from developing a socialist society.

Yet I feel he is unduly hard on Third World revolutions. Granted they have been led by charismatic figures and have in many ways excluded the peasantry from decisions. Yet they were not, as Harrington calls them, "revolutions from above." They were genuine popular revolutions that expressed the anger of peoples oppressed by colonial and capitalist domination, and they expressed their desire to struggle towards a truly collective, socialist society. Exeluding Algeria, their outcomes can hardly be classified as conservative, especially in light of the military socialist Third World states like Peru, Egypt, or Argentina.

The "Invisible Mass Movement"

Returning again to the United States, Harrington describes an "Invisible Mass Movement" for social change. After the failures of the socialist parties and the rise of the Welfare State under the Roosevelt administration, Harrington feels the impetus for progressive social change came from the trade unions. Labor had become a social democratic party within the Democratic Party, and pressured Kennedy and Johnson to develop social programs rather than state subsidies to private enterprise. Assuming this were true (and I do not believe it is), the Nixon experience completely negates any such scenario.

What Harrington sees as the appropriate response to the essentially liberal sixties, is to prove to liberals that their values "can only be achieved on the basis of a socialist program." Harrington, in **Toward a Democratic Left**, effectively demonstrated that the Welfare State did little, if anything, to relieve the conditions of the poor, and that the Great Society was a massive fraud. He reiterates those conclusions, and states why he feels the Welfare State can never meet the needs of the American people. Its class structure is unjust; private power cannot allow democratic social planning; and there is an inherent self-destructiveness to affluence.

Psychic Mutation

His solution is socialism; his vision of it is contained in the last chapter. "It is the idea of an utterly new society in which some of the fundamental limitations of human existence have been transcended. Its most basic premise is that man's battle with nature has been completely won and there is therfore more than enough material goods for everyone. As a result of this unprecedented change in the environment, a psychic mutation takes place; invidious competition is no longer programmed into life by the necessity of a struggle for scarce resources; cooperation, fraternity and equality become natural. In such a world man's social productivity will reach such heights that compulsory work will no longer be necessary. And as more and more things are provided free, money, that universal equivalent by means of which necessities are rationed, will disappear.

Harrington sees that abundance as now being available, as well as the forces necessary to transform society. His book, **Socialism**, is valuable in that it steadfastly advocates the necessity of a mass democratic movement that could bring about this new society. I find faults with many specifics, yet his central theme is correct: capitalism is a grossly inequitable system; power (political and economic) must belong to the society as a whole in order to make the 21st century collectivism a democratic one.

Apart from recommending that everyone hear Harrington talk on May 11, I would like to conclude, as does Harrington, with a socialist parable.

"In desert societies—including the American Southwest—water is so precious that it is money. People connive and fight and die over it; governments covet it; marriages are even made and broken because of it. If one were to talk to a person who has known only that desert and tell him that in the city there are public water fountains and that children are even sometimes allowed to turn on the fire hydrants in the summer and to frolic in the water, he would be sure one were crazy. For he knows, with an existential certitude, that it is human nature to fight over water.

"Mankind has lived now for several millenia in the desert."

Harrington takes a strong stand against permanent social democracy, but sees social democrats as the party that will usher in socialism....

Its most basic premise is that man's battle with nature has been completely won and there is therefore more than enough material goods for everyone.

PANTHERS SQUEEZE BY NORWICH, 2-1

Cramphin, MacLean Are Strong On Mound

Ahhhh, Norwich. Panther sports teams love to play Norwich. The reason for this long standing affection is simple; no matter how poorly Middlebury plays, regardless of how powerless the Panther offense, irrespective of how negligent the Midd defense, Norwich always manages to lose.

The above scenario was reenacted once again last Saturday, as the Cadets came to Middlebury to face the Panther varsity baseball squad. The Panthers managed only four hits, and committed seven errors, but still came out with their second victory of the season, 2-1.

The game started well enough, with Midd starting pitcher Doug Cramphin mowing down opposing batters almost at will. The Panthers were less than spectacular in the field, but Cramphin seemed to have the situation under control. Then in the fifth inning the Midd second baseman and right fielder (who shall remain nameless here, so as not to shame their families) committed back-to-back two base errors, and the Cadets led 1 to 0.

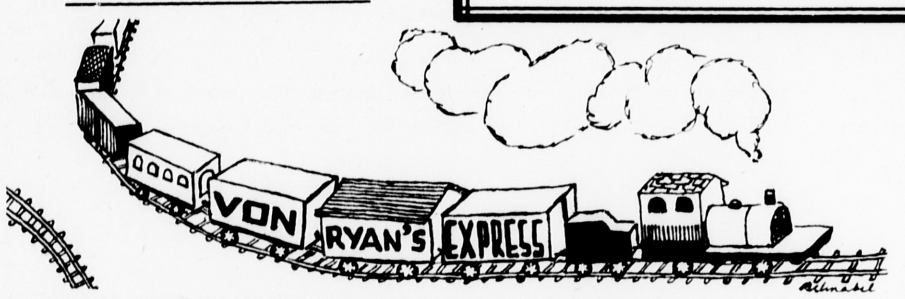
All remained quiet for the next two innings, but the injured Cramphin was lifted in favor of rookie Andy MacLean in the sixth.

The seventh inning saw Norwich come alive, and once again assume its familiar doormat position. Middlebury had a small rally, and with men on second and third and two out, Kevin Cummings came to bat. Cummings lefted a texas-leaguer behind the third baseman for a single, scoring Andy Jackson from third to tie the game. However, the Cadet left fielder fumbled the ball, and then threw it by his second baseman, allowing the second Midd runner of the inning to cross the plate. Norwich retired the next batter, but the Panthers were on top 2-1.

The eighth inning was uneventful, but Norwich put on a small rally in the ninth. The leadoff man walked, and after a fielder's choice and a strikeout, the new Panther rightfielder overran what should have been a short single, putting men on second and third and two out. The next man flied out the right, however, and Middlebury triumphed.

Although the Panthers did not play exceptionally well, there were isolated bright spots. Cramphin was nicked for only an unearned run, and MacLean held the Cadets scoreless, as they held Norwich to four hits. Catcher Dave Nelson also looked impressive as he threw out an attempted larcenist at second base.

MacLean picked up his second consecutive victory, giving the Panthers a 2-3 slate so far this season. It is obvious though, that the Middlebury defense needs shoring up, or it could conceivably cost the squad several games. After all, not everyone plays like Norwich.



The shady deal is nothing new to sports. From boxing titles to the World Series, the fix has often colored the outcome of events. But astoundingly, the most honored of contests, the Olympics, seems also to be the most consistently corrupted. And here, it's not the crisply minted green of the gambler that tints the laurel, but the Reds and Whites and Blues of ideological prestige.

Recently, I talked with Russ Hauk, an old mat mentor of mine and assistant coach for the '72 Olympic Wrestling Team. He told of pre-match dealings more relevant to the outcomes than the months of training or even the bouts themselves. Some of the "arrangements" unfolded with all the subtle authenticity of a professional bout between Johnny War Eagle and Killer Kowalski.

Taking a loss in one weight class for an assured victory in another was a popular strategy. For instance, early in the running, the U.S. Coach was asked to let Ben Peterson, who later won a medal, drop a match in return for a promised victory in another weight where the same teams were also paired. Turning down such an offer, however, did not always end the manuevering.

In the final round, the same opposing contender was still eligible for a medal—providing he won. He was slated to wrestle against a Yugoslavian who without a chance to finish in the top three was nonetheless expected to win the bout. But by the end of the first period, the favorite was losing 8-1. After the match, it was the Yugoslavian himself who related the story of the fix. It surfaced only because he had changed his mind and proceeded to beat the contender in the last two periods. (Coach Hauk did use specific names and countries, but having them only second hand without concrete proof, I've chosen to delete them.)

Approaching the official was another frequented path to victory. Without making accusations, it was undeniably the officiating which cost heavyweight Chris Taylor his match with the Russian contender. But going beyond the direct fix, Hauk indicted the Olympic structure, which promotes incompetence and does not inhibit seeding of the corps of international officials with biased judges. He summed up both complaints in the person of the wrestling referee from one of the African nations. This particular official had previously neither wrestled nor judged a wrestling match. He had simply taken a written examination on the rules to qualify. Yet more bizarre, this official from Africa was an American. He had merely been residing in that country at the time of the examination and consequent selection. Such an incident was not uncommon, and moreover, was peculiar not only to wrestling, but to the whole of the Olympics.

The preponderance of such practices seems a subversion of the Olympic ideal of competition between superior individual athletes by the aura of international power politics. And if you think the politics involved aren't the strongest issue at hand, try asking yourself a few questions: Who won more medals, the U.S. or the U.S.S.R.? Easy to answer, but now name at least five medalists from each country

LACROSSE FALLS TO DARTMOUTH, AMHERST

The Middlebury College lacrosse team was unable to shake the jinx of playing away from home last week, as the stickmen dropped dual contests, 10-4 to Dartmouth, and 8-7 to Amherst in overtime.

On Wednesday, the team travelled to Hanover for a game with the Big Green of Dartmouth, who are currently ranked third in New England lacrosse standings. (Middlebury has dropped from seventh to ninth as a result of their early loss to Springfield College).

The Panthers jumped out to an early 2-0 lead but fell behind 4-3 at the half. The game remained close through the third quarter. At the start of the fourth period the score was 5-4. However, Dartmouth poured in five goals in the final stanza to win by a score of 10-4. Peter Francis, George Creamer, Cameron Brown, and Brooke Roberts each had single tallies for the Panthers.

Middlebury was looking to get back on the winning track on Saturday as they faced Amherst College at the Amherst campus. Once again, the Panthers amassed an early two goal lead only to have it go for naught. The attack provided Middlebury's scoring punch as Francis netted three goals. Creamer and Brown each had twin tallies.

In a see-saw battle, Middlebury emerged with a two goal edge with scarcely three minutes left in the game. However, Amherst upset things with two fast break goals to knot the score at seven all and send the game into overtime. Amherst scored quickly in the first of the two overtimes and the Panthers were unable to come back despite several good opportunities.

The loss was, of course, a tough one for Midd. Awin would have provided badly needed spark for the next two contests against tough opponents. These two games will be both played at home. The first April 25 against Albany State. (That game will already have been played when this issue comes out). The second contest will be this Saturday, April 28, against Union College at 2:00 PM.

B-LACROSSE SPLITS FIRST TWO

By JOHN WOODS

"B" Lacrosse opened its season last week by splitting its first two games; a disappointing opening loss to RPI in double-overtime was followed by an impressive win over a talented St. Lawrence squad.

It was a long afternoon for coach Charles Brush and Co. at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute on April 16. Scoring first on a fine play by midfieldman Roger Prince, the Panthers took an early lead, but the Rippies charged back and took command with four straight goals. Middlebury surged on a strong comeback attempt led by attackman Jeff Tober, who scored three times in the first half and who, along with a tally by Eric Silverman, gave the Panthers a 5-4 halftime lead.

Tober's speed and excellent stickwork dazzled defensemen all afternoon, while a hard shot netted him four goals, his fourth coming in the third quarter to give the Panthers a two goal bulge..

In the final period, an unplanned factor had a major influence: penalties. Although Silverman tallied his second goal of the game to make the score 7-4, Middlebury's six penalties in the quarter hurt them considerably and the Engineers were able to tie the score with three goals late in the game.

In the first overtime, Bob Gustavson scored what appeared to be the winning goal as he stole the ball from an RPI defenseman and scored on a breakaway from close to the goal. A determined comeback attempt by the Engineers tied the score once again, however, and sent the game into another overtime. An overtime in which two RPI goals sealed Middlebury's fate. The seesaw battle ended with a 10-8 score.

On a more heartening note, was the Middlebury-St. Lawrence game, played on April 21. After St. Lawrence scored from the opening face-off, the Panthers took control and led by a 6-3 score at the half on the strength of two goals by Remsen Paul, and tallies by Tober, C. B. Farnsworth, Kirk Rynearson, and Prince. Gustavson was credited with an assist.

The Panthers broke the game open in the second half with a combined defensive and offensive effort. Goalie Steve Tripp, in his first year playing lacrosse, had a superb afternoon, holding the speedy St. Lawrence forwards to three goals in the first half and three in the second.

Track is Buried... & Buried Again

The Middlebury track team remained winless after being defeated last week by RPI and Union. The squad was beaten soundly in both meets simply because there just aren't enough athletes on the team. The Panthers were not able to enter anyone in at least two events, and they were able to compete in others only becuase some runners doubled and tripled up. The team ran in the State Meet yesterday and will run against Williams on Saturday at home.

The official results were not available for the RPI meet, but in most cases the same people did the scoring for the Panthers as in the Union meet. The lack of depth was obvious against Union as the visitors swept the 100, intermediate hurdles, long jump, and hammer throw. They also won both relays. Midd picked up 33% of its points in the two events it managed to win. Charles Shearer (177 ft. 2 in.) and Bob Hanbury (161 ft. 11 in.) were first and second in the javelin, and freshman Terry Ball took the high hurdles in 17.2. Hanbury added six more points with a 129 ft. discus throw and a 43 ft. shot put toss. Andy Pond contributed two seconds with a 22.3 sec. 200 and a 52.7 quarter mile. A 41 ft. 10 in. triple jump by Rick Swacus and a 10:15 two mile by John Estle were also good for second place. Captain Carl Anderson showed his versatility by capturing second in the 880 (2:01:3), third in the two mile (10:33), and leading off the 440 relay. Jon Hird, Darryl Damon, Peter Dean, and Richard Stout completed the scoring for the Panthers.

Amherst Tennis Crunches Panthers, 7-2

BY ROD PARNELL

The Middlebury tennis team split last week's two matches, winning 7-2 last Monday at Clarkson and losing a disappointing showing at Amherst last Saturday, 2-7.

The Clarkson match, not known widely for its tight competition, was relatively close at the close of the singles. Austin Hart, John Purinton, Tom Hickok, and Bob Bruder all took their singles matches, but Bruce Bertkau and Randy Stern dropped their contests to make it 4-2. Middlebury cleaned up in doubles, however, with Betkau and Bruder taking first doubles, Purinton and Kevin Furlong taking second, and Richard Clarke and Joe Anderson winning at third.

The Amherst match was a different story, although the Middlebury strength stayed in the doubles. Playing on clay, a much slower surface than the composition courts they were accustomed to, the Panthers dropped all six singles matches. While Coach Mickey Heinecken, Middlebury's varsity tennis mentor, did not feel that the strange court surface could be used as "an excuse", he felt that it "did have some effect" on the players. The coach pointed out the caliber of the play did seem to improve as the players had an opportunity to get accustomed to the surface (proved by the closer scores of the second sets).

Bertkau, at first singles, lost in two sets, 0-6, 1-6. Pete Colton, at second, came a lot closer, dropping the first set 1-6 while nearly taking the second 6-7. It was the same story at third, fourth, fifth singles: Purinton, Stern, and Hickok all lost in two sets. Bob Bruder, at sixth singles, took the first Middlebury set during his 3-6, 6-3, 0-6 loss.

Although the team had not concentrated on it much, their doubles play was the day's only bright spot. Bertkau and Colton dropped a three set match at first singles, but Purinton and Stern took second 6-3, 6-2; and Clarke and Hart won third 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Heinecken was "pleased with the doubles play" but observed that Middlebury was just "too inconsistent" overall. Amherst, he felt, played "steady" and "well-coached" games, while Middlebury's "forcing" style would just not come off — the Panthers were "not able to volley well."

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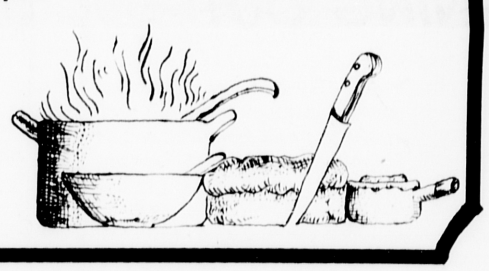

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Benner's Again and Again

Lounge

Thurs	April 26	Baked Stuffed Chicken Breast
Fri	April 27	Shrimp Creole
Sat	April 28	Stuffed Beef Rolls
Sun	April 29	Buffet 3:30-7:00
Mon	April 30	Seafood Platter
Tues	May 1	Chinese Pork

Now open for lunch, 11:30 to 2

Sandwich Menu after 9 pm
Closed Wednesdays.

LAZARUS DEPT. STORE

Bathing suits for gals. Three of the best name brands in Ladies' bathing suits. Two piece, one piece in many colors and styles

This ad is valuable. Bring it in and get 15% OFF on the bathing suits. It will be good until Tues, May 1.

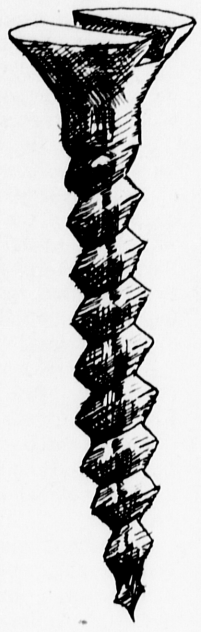
LAZARUS DEPARTMENT STORE
For Nationally Advertised Brands at Lowest Prices.

INTRAMURALS

The Intramural Volleyball League opened last week with a record number of 24 teams vying for the championship. At the conclusion of round-robin playing in each of the three divisions - Fraternity, American, and National - the leading teams in each will move on to the single elimination championship. The standings in the three divisions as of Friday, April 20 were as follows:

FRATERNITY

DU #II	2-1
ZP #I	2-1
ZP #II	2-1
CP	2-1
ASP #I	1-1
Fac-Staff	1-1
DU #I	1-2
ASP #II	1-2
KDR	0-2



AMERICAN

Ind. Blue	3-0
Hepburn III	3-0
Ind. Red	2-1
Stewart III	2-1
Ind. White	1-2
Ind. Gold	1-2
Ind. Black	0-3
Ind. I	0-3

NATIONAL

Ind. III	2-0
Ind. VII	2-0
Hepburn V	2-0
Hepburn I	1-1
Hepburn IV	1-1
Ind. II	0-2
Ind. V	0-2
Ind. VI	0-2

The Slow-Pitch Softball League was scheduled to begin on Wednesday April 25. Games will be played behind the Field House at 3:45 and 5:00 p.m. each weekday.

Several other late spring Intramural activities will also be beginning shortly. The team Golf Championship (4 players) will be held during the week of April 30 through May 4. The team Tennis Playoffs (2 players) will begin during the week of April 30 and continue through May 16. Team Badminton (2 players) will be held during the same time period as the tennis playoffs. Those people interested in any of these activities should turn in an entry blank to the Intramural Office immediately.

Storage

$6.50

plus the price of cleaning and pressing and paid when picked up in the Fall. Also rug and fur storage.

Benjamin Brother's Dry Cleaners

80 Main Street 388-2902

HIGH ADVENTURE STARTS AT 2500 FEET

Your first jump course takes only 3 hours. Costs only $65.00

World's largest and safest.
Our 15th year.
Free brochure.

(Includes all equipment)
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21,000 First jumps.

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Phone: 617-544-6961

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Phone: 201-363-4900

For New York information call 212-582-5860

COUNTY TIRE CORP.

33 seymour street
middlebury, vt. 05753
phone: 388-7620

The Whole Front End

wheels balanced

tires alignment

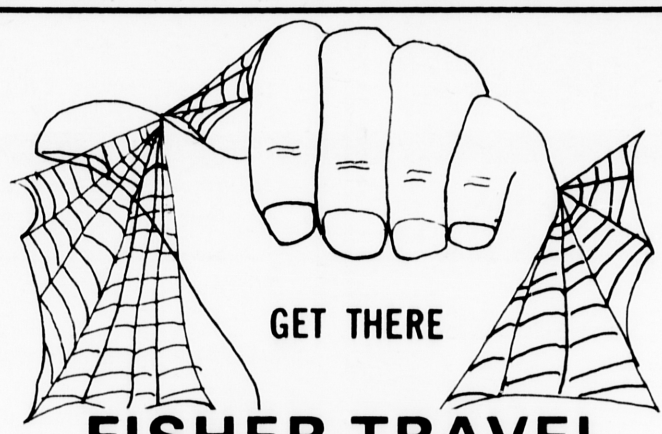
batteries

shocks (installed, too)

CIRCUS

TIME IS RUNNING OUT

THE DOG TEAM



GET THERE

FISHER TRAVEL SERVICE

Main Street
Phone 388-7909

Middlebury, Vt.
Office Hours: 9-12, 1-4

Saturdays by Appointment Only

Mobil

Ted Novak's

TIRE SALE

ALWAYS FRESH

Russell Stover CANDIES

Assorted Chocolates 1 Lb. $2.10

Vermont Drug, Inc.

The Rexall Store
Middlebury

Women B-Ballers Upended By Castleton

The events during the game were incidental when compared to the events before the girl's basketball team's loss to Castleton on March 1.

The game was simple and predictable. Midd trailed by nine points at the half after being down by as many as sixteen as Sue Goldberger netted three quick buckets in the closing minutes to close the margin. But Castleton reversed its poor shooting from the first half and blew the game open in the third period outscoring Midd 17-2. Mary Pattee and Mary Bernard led the assault with eleven and six points apiece in the period. Pattee ended with twenty four and Bernard with eleven, all in the second half. Lisa Zeller scored the lone basket for Midd in the period.

Castleton incresed its lead in the fourth period and the game ended 52-21. Castleton showed an adequate defense and a unified offense which could move the ball, but in the end the job of scoring fell on either Pattee or Bernard with the other girls missing far more shots than they made.

Midd could have adjusted to this imbalance of talent if they had any foundation to take off from, but the team lacks any organization and is unable to work in any capacity as a unit.

The reasons for this are as simple as the games they play: lack of practice, personnel, and instruction. All of these difficulties grow out of a general lack of interest in both the girls that quit the team and those that still remain. With so many winter sports within easy reach, few girls wish to give enough time to build an effective unit. This is understandable and illustrates the fact that basketball should be dropped after this season.

In the game Goldberger was the leading scorer for Midd with nine points while Martha Page tallied six.

BEN FRANKLIN

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Next to the
Campus Cinema

little oaken bucket

Antiques

74 Main Street

388-2928

TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Expert Repair By Experienced Technician
RENTAL
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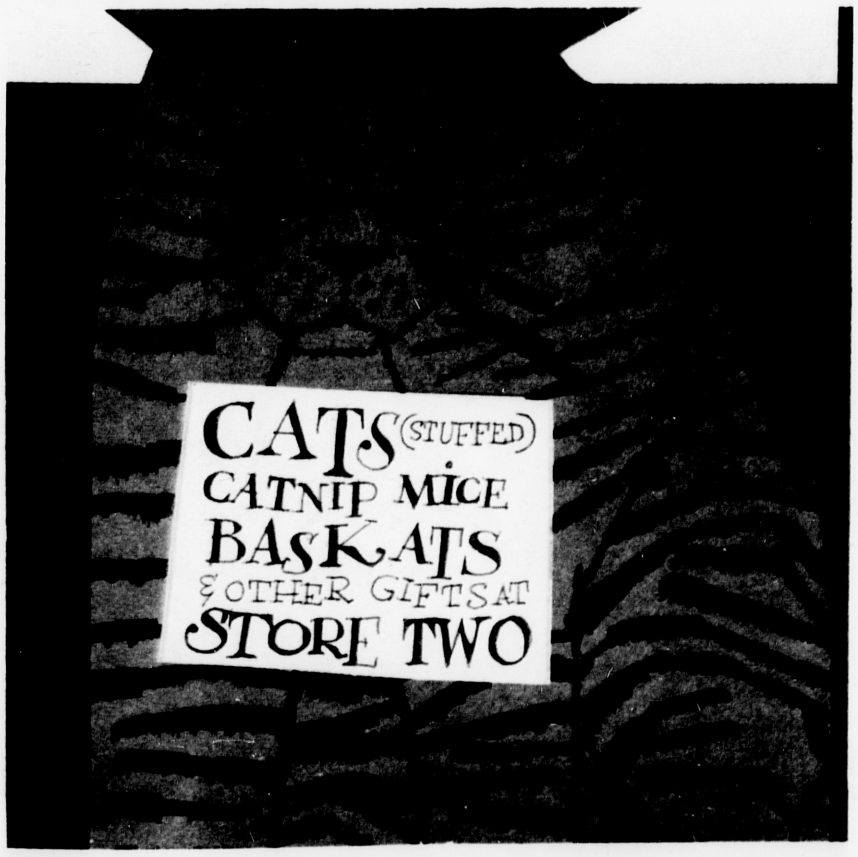
$2/ Day $10/Week $30/ Month
FREE PICK– UP AND DELIVERY
CLINTON MAGOUN 388-6298

Flat, dry, heavily wooded 71-acre tract of land in Ripton, Vermont entire parcel fronts on traveled road - secluded - near Bread Loaf - surveyed - for sale in ten (10) plus acre parcels only. Favorable financing available. Write Box 133, Middlebury, Vermont or call 802-388-2000 week days or 802-388-7474 nights and weekends.



CAMPUS WANT ADS

WANT ADS COST 25¢ FOR 25 WORDS OR LESS. SEND AD AND MONEY IN ENVELOPE TO CAMPUS, BOX 798 OR BRING TO OFFICE IN PROCTOR HALL.

MUST SELL: Head 320E skis with Tyrolia bindings, and Zenith 19-inch black and white portable T.V. Box C753, phone 8-7571.

FOR SALE: Ford Truck, Longbed, camper shell, 8 cylinder 100, 13,000 miles, like new—$2900.00. Contact Thomas M. Cooney, 388-6485.

$50 Reward offered for the return of, or information that leads to the recovery of Sasha Thurmond's three missing paintings.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY from one Pea to another.

FOR SALE: One Royal typewriter: manual, elite type, carrying case, good condition. Contact Bill Laudry, C894, Hadley S-106.

WANTED: Art major to write quote on wall poster. Payment for services decided upon. See Tom Boudreau, Hillcrest #6.

FOR SALE: 2 Firestone VW snow tires. Excellent condition! Price to be determined. Contact Diane Godfrey, Box C689, Kelly 205.

One female of the species desires same (singular or plural) to share abode in Washington, D.C. (our nation's capitol), this summer. Contact: J.M.M., Box C 1253.

To K-E: Hello. Am highly looking forward to meeting you. Hint: Translate the seventh fibionacci number to a letter and you have an initial. Don't work to hard. What more can I say? To PS.

FOR SALE: Realistic record changer, $20; Clariean Amplifier, $10; 2 Minuet speakers, $50; all of the above, $69.95. **MUST SELL.** Contact Ray Lord, Box C1241 or Hepburn 213.

FOR SALE: Compact refrigerator, roomy 6.4 cubic foot capacity, counter top cutting surface, less than a year old. Only $75. Contact: Rick Votta, C1078, 388-6364, Hepburn 224.

TOO BIG! One pair of new excellent Tretorn sneakers I'm forced to sell. Size 5 1/2, Beige Suede. Reduced price. Worn twice. Cindy, Box 1437.

FOR SALE: 1951 Ford 4-door sedan. Black. Radio, heater, fresh tires. Dependable flathead V-8. Ratty upholstery. Cheap. 273-2832.

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11 Washington St.
across from the Grand Union Plaza

RECORD SPECIALS

PINK FLOYD
"Dark Side of the Moon"
$3.33

BETTE MIDLER
$3.33

DEREK AND THE DOMINOES
"In Concert"
$5.55

April 26-May 3

The Vermont Book Shop
MIDDLEBURY VERMONT

Skihaus MOUNTAIN SHOP

SPRING SPECIAL !!

ASKS *WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A BIKE? IT'S ITALIAN AND IT'S AN APRIL SPECIAL for only $110.00 fully serviced (regularly $119.95)*

Built to **ATALA** specifications, based on 30 years of experience

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**19", 21", 23", 25" frame sizes*
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All this...at a price low enough to sell the majority of customers...high enough to tell today's customer he is getting an honest adult 10-speed , fully equipped with the world's fine, standard components.

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(CALL 388-2823)

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at the falls on the Otter River (See the view from our Lower Floor).